

Patch Rubber Fast Dry Self Vulcanizing Cement

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch: 3905586

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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Initial Date: Not Available
S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Patch Rubber Fast Dry Self Vulcanizing Cement
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	FAST DRY SELF VULCANIZING CEMENT, Rubber adhesive
Proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Rubber cement.
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Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park 2164 NSW Australia	100 Hassall Street 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9828 0900	+61 2 9828 0900
Fax	+61 2 9725 4698	Not Available
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	general@septone.com.au	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24 hours)	1800 039 008 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)	+61 3 9573 3112 (24 hours)

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	3	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Patch Rubber Fast Dry Self Vulcanizing Cement

GHS label elements	   
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use... to extinguish.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
142-82-5	74.5-78.5	heptane
67-64-1	18-20	acetone
136-23-2	1-2	zinc dibutylthiocarbamate

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

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Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

for simple ketones:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Medical literature on human exposure to thiocarbamate derivatives is scarce.

- ▶ Animal studies suggest that contact dermatitis and thyroid hyperplasia may occur following exposure.
- ▶ These compounds do not have the cholinergic properties of structurally related carbamate insecticides.
- ▶ The usual measures for gut and skin contamination are recommended for large doses.
- ▶ Some thiocarbamates are structurally similar to disulfiram and may cause the characteristically unpleasant alcohol type reactions lasting for several hours; they may respond to fluids, oxygen and analgesics. Dysrhythmias may occur and patients with serious reactions should have cardiac monitoring.
- ▶ Precautions should be taken to prohibit intake of alcohol for 10 days.
- ▶ Fats, oils and lipid solvents must not be consumed as they may enhance absorption.

As a general rule thiocarbamates can be absorbed by the skin, mucous membranes and respiratory and gastrointestinal tract. They are eliminated quickly via expired air and urine. Two major pathways exist for the metabolism of thiocarbamates in mammals. One is via sulfoxidation and conjugation with glutathione. The conjugation product is cleaved to the cysteine derivative which is further metabolised to a mercapturic acid compound. The second route involves oxidation of the sulfur to a sulfoxide which is oxidised to a sulfone, or hydroxylation to compounds which enter the carbon metabolic pool.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Foam. ▶ Dry chemical powder. ▶ BCF (where regulations permit). ▶ Carbon dioxide.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Continued...

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Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check for bulging containers. ▶ Vent periodically ▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	heptane	Heptane (n-Heptane)	1640 mg/m ³ / 400 ppm	2050 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m ³ / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m ³ / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Patch Rubber Fast Dry Self Vulcanizing Cement	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
heptane	5,000 ppm	750 ppm
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
zinc dibutylthiocarbamate	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering	CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require
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controls	<p>increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
HYPALON	B
NITRILE	B
NITRILE+PVC	B

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	AX-3	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	High flammable milky liquid with light hydrocarbon odour; partly soluble in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.72
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	203.8
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	56.6	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-20.2	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available

Continued...

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Upper Explosive Limit (%)	13.2	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	Volatile Component (%vol)	94-96
Vapour pressure (kPa)	25 @ 20 deg C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.5	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> <p>Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.</p>
Eye	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p> <p>Workers exposed to 700 ppm acetone for 3 hours/day for 7-15 years showed inflammation of the respiratory tract, stomach and duodenum, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.</p>

Patch Rubber Fast Dry Self Vulcanizing Cement	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
heptane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m ³ /8 hr	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
	Not Available	Not Available

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zinc dibutyldithiocarbamate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	Eyes - Non-irritating
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	Skin - Non-irritating
	Not Available	Not Available

* Value obtained from manufacturer's msds

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

ACETONE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. for acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low.
ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE	May cause sensitisation in some individuals. Not mutagenic (Ames)
Patch Rubber Fast Dry Self Vulcanizing Cement, ZINC DIBUTYLDITHIOCARBAMATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.

Acute Toxicity	☹	Carcinogenicity	☹
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	☹	Reproductivity	☹
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	☹
Mutagenicity	☹	Aspiration Hazard	✓

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

CMR STATUS

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods



Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Continued...

Patch Rubber Fast Dry Self Vulcanizing Cement

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1133
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : * Limited quantity : 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1133
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1133
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E , S-D Special provisions : Not Applicable Limited Quantities : 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	heptane	X

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Continued...

Patch Rubber Fast Dry Self Vulcanizing Cement

<p>heptane(142-82-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Extraction solvents"</p>
<p>acetone(67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 9 Precursor substances - Part 2", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "Australia Crimes (Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) Act - Schedule 1 - United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances - Table II", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "FisherTransport Information", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Specifications for Flavours", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "United Nations List of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control (Red List) - Table II", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Extraction solvents"</p>
<p>zinc dibutylthiocarbamate(136-23-2) is found on the following regulatory lists</p>	<p>"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 1", "Australia FAISD Handbook - Safety Directions", "Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "UNECE - Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Annex II", "Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Maximum Residue Limits (Australia only) - Schedule 3 - Chemical Groups", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius - Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed (English)", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes"</p>

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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